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due to the increase in population and the increased use of vending machines, as well as in the increase in our standard of living. This use of silver could conceivably be eliminated if our country were to commence using metal slugs or buttons for coins. Handy and Harmon have sent up a trial balloon proposing that the silver content in coins be eliminated. Historically, sound governments have been based upon sound money. Silver is an emblem of sound money and I doubt very much if our people will want to see it completely eliminated from our coins.

I am of the opinion that unless something is done with respect to the relation of silver and our coinage in the very near future, conceivably within the next 12 months, that we are going to have a serious crisis. This ultimately could be very detrimental to our economy and to the silver industry.

A year ago when Congress amended the silver laws and provided for $1 paper certificates, it was commonly stated in Washington, D.C., that we had a supply of 15 years of silver for coinage and indsutrial purposes. In 1963, 200 million ounces were sold by the Treasury or consumed in coinage. Hence, the present supply of silver backing our Federal Reserve silver certificates could be consumed in 7 years providing the present rate continues. However, the present rate is going to accelerate at a much faster rate unless something is done with respect to our coinage problem.

It is a matter of record that the silver dollars in the U.S. Treasury have decreased from about 200 million on January 1, 1962, to about 96 million on January 1, 1963, and to about 24 million at the present time. For all intents and purposes, the silver dollar is extinct.

The U.S. Treasury could perhaps solve this problem by minting another hundred million or two hundred million silver dollars. There have been no silver dollars minted since 1935. However, as soon as these new silver dollars were minted, they would merely become collectors items and this would merely aggravate the situation and not solve the coin problem.

The Treasury made another mistake with respect to the coinage problem by seeking approval for the Kennedy 50-cent piece. In doing this the U.S. mint quit making Ben Franklin half dollars, after making them for 17 years. Hence, all the Ben Franklin half dollars made in the last 2 or 3 years are going into the hands of collectors and out of circulation. The new Kennedy half dollar will never be a coin. It will be a symbol or medal of President Kennedy and I would venture to say they would go out of existence faster than they can be minted. Every individual in many of the underprivileged nations of the world, for example, India, Africa, South America, will all want a Kennedy 50-cent piece as a remembrance of the President. As a consequence, our Government can mint the half dollars and they will go out of circulation as fast as they are minted. This will merely further the silver coins problem.

With the large pressure on the half dollars, the stress is now increasing on the 25-cent pieces and 10-cent pieces and smaller coins. In many areas it is becoming very difficult to make small change and banks are rationing their small coins. I understand that many of the coins are being hoarded or are going out of the country since our coins now have sufficient silver that they can be sold on the open market at any time in the form of silver. Hence, this provides a hedge for the person hoarding silver.

I am fearful that if we do nothing about our coinage problem, that as this silver situation deteriorates, that our coins will literally disappear and that we will wake up some morning in the not too distant future and not have any coins. Utter chaos could result. This could bring about a complete lack of confidence in our Government and its financial policies. When people lose confidence in the money, anything might happen. Previously the Government printed paper 25-cent pieces and 50-cent pieces. This may have to happen again.

Here is where, in my opinion, the silver producers can be of benefit. Rather than waiting until this situation gets really critical, I think that we might come forward with some proposals at this time while the problem ca still be solved.

I would suggest—(1) that the quantity of silver placed in our coins be reduced by 50 percent. This in effect would be increasing the monetary price of silver from $1.29 to $2.58 an ounce; (2) call in all Federal silver certificates and conserve the silver for future coinage needs and for backing of our currency; (3) to eliminate the sale of silver by the U.S. Treasury and retain this silver for coinage and monetary purposes with one exception. This exception would be one suggested by A. J. Teske to me yesterday and would provide for the Treasury selling a certain amount of silver to U.S. industry for a period of 5 years. It is our thought that this might be phased out over a 5-year period; for example, we could sell 50 million ounces the first year, 40 million the second, 30 million the third, etc. The effect of this would be to eliminate any tremendous fluctuation in the price of silver upon the cessation of sales by the U.S. Treasury.

I think that going to Congress and to the public, we could well explain that the content of silver in our silver coins has remained the same since 1793, that in view of the industrial needs and consumption of the metal, that we are decreasing it by 50 percent. I think if this is done at this time, before the situation gets real critical, the public will not become really over aroused and hence, this will not adversely affect our financial or physical condition. The new coins can be gradually circulated in with the old coins and as the mint gets additional capacity, the old coins can be melted down and converted into new coins. If this is done, gradually, no crisis will come about. However, if all the old coins go underground overnight, because of lack of action, then the problem is much more acute. This transition must be done very smoothly and the sooner, the better.

I think the mining industry should take the lead and advance these proposals as soon as possible in view of the forthcoming coinage crisis.

Bill Teske

Statement on Immigration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 30, 1964

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the RECORD the statement I submitted to the Subcommittee on Immigration, House Committee on the Judiciary, which is currently holding hearings on legislation to amend our immigration laws. Among these bills is also my bill, H.R. 8106.

My statement is as follows:

STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, ON H.R. 8106, JUNE 29, 1964

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am gratified that your committee is considering legislation for the revision of the laws governing the immigration policy of this country.

The distinguished chairman of the House Judiciary Committee has introduced a bill, H.R. 7700, embodying the principles and provisions of a new policy of immigration and naturalization based upon the recommendations to the Congress by the late President Kennedy. President Johnson has also urged Congress to endorse these proposals. I have chosen to indicate my support of the suggested revisions by submitting an identical bill, H.R. 8106.

The basic principle of the current immigration laws—the so-called principle of national origins—is offensive to many of our citizens. It is also harmful to our relations with other countries.

Save for the American Indians, all citizens of this country are immigrants or the descendants of immigrants; and all are Americans, regardless of their place of birth or national origin. To discriminate among persons seeking residence or citizenship in this country on the basis of their national or racial origins is, therefore, to discriminate among persons accordings to a principle repugnant to the traditions of our country and offensive to the great majority of the American people.

The inequities of the current law are extreme. The immigration quotas are based on the national origins of the United States population of 1890, at which time immigration from southern and eastern Europe had hardly begun. The Italians and Poles, for example, are particularly slighted. From Italy, with a total population of 46 million, we can accept only 5,666 immigrants annually; from Poland, with a population of 25 million, only 6,488 persons are permitted to enter the country each year. The same applies to Greece, Hungary, France, Czechoslovakia, and other European countries. I am privileged to have experienced the loyalty and diligence of these people who have vastly enriched our country. I am, therefore, baffled by the inequities imposed upon their kinsmen by this law and I share their resentment of it.

The principle of the current immigration laws also stands as an insult to many countries abroad. The allocation of quotas among nations cannot but be interpreted as an evaluation of the relative worth of their nationals. That this is not in fact our intention should be obvious; so too, however, should be the fact that our good intentions are discredited by the reality of our laws. It should also be recalled that a central tenet of our foreign policy is respect for the equality of all nations; the unfortunate inconsistency of our immigration laws with this principle should also be apparent. Inconsistency in our principles and misunderstandings of our intentions—these are the effects upon our foreign policy of our immigration laws.

The principle of the 1924 legislation is, therefore, unacceptable. I seek its revision in this bill. All considerations based upon national or racial origins are to be abolished. Though representing a major departure from the current laws, this provision does not, in fact, represent a great departure from actual practice. For the multiple revisions of the law of 1924 have eroded to the point of abolition the actual implementation of the rule of national origins.

The new bill, recognizing the inadequacies and inequities of the old, applies the categories and priorities hitherto used for single countries to a worldwide quota, as specified in amended section 203 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. First priority to the first 50 percent is given to persons whose admission, because of exceptional skill, training or education, is advantageous to the United States. First priority on the next 30 percent, plus any part of the first 50 percent not filled, is given to unmarried sons and daughters not eligible for nonquota status. First priority on the remaining 20 percent,

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plus the unfilled portion of the additional 80 percent, is given to the spouses and children of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence. No country would be allowed to receive more than 10 percent of the quota available in any year, with certain exceptions.

These principles are to replace the old system over a 5-year period. During this period, a worldwide quota of 164,582 immigrants will be fashioned from the present national quotas, and the complex administration of our immigration policies will be revised accordingly.

The bill has other important provisions. Nonquota status is extended to all the natives of the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere. The parents of U.S. citizens are also given nonquota status, thus alleviating a longtime source of inconvenience and grief. The methods of issuing visas are amended to obviate potential procedural means of countering the provisions of the bill. And flexibility is insured by granting the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Surgeon General, and the proposed Immigration Board the power of revising immigration policy in the face of new political needs, foreign or domestic.

All the above revisions represent clear improvements in our immigration laws. The provisions replacing the principle of national origins, I again stress, represent long-needed departures from a principle inconsistent with the central tenets of our Nation's political tradition. I, therefore, strongly endorse the revision of our immigration and nationalization laws. I urge the subcommittee's approval of this measure. And I look forward to the privilege of voting for it in our full Committee on the Judiciary.

Crime in New York City

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 30, 1964

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, thousands of citizens of New York are daily denied their civil rights. They are denied the use of the parks of that city because they may be raped or robbed, stabbed, or murdered. The use of many streets of the city is prohibited to citizens for the same reason.

This denial of civil rights of New York citizens should be corrected. The atmosphere for such lawlesness was created by the pampering of greedy self-anointed leaders of racist movements by political leaders. When Members of Congress restore civil rights to New Yorkers, then they might turn their attention to the rest of the country.

Probably the most reprehensible violation of civil rights occurred in midtown New York on June 14, 1964. The climate of fear in that city is so great that 50 bystanders refused to aid 4 white persons when they were attacked by a mob of Negroes.

Mr. Speaker, this sordid episode is related in the following Associated Press story which appeared in the Washington Star, June 15, 1964:

FIFTY WATCH NEGROES BATTLE FOUR ON BROADWAY

NEW YORK, June 15.—Two men, who knocked down two Negroes for allegedly molesting their wives as they walked along brightly lighted Broadway last night, were mobbed and beaten by eight Negroes minutes later. Dozens of strollers just watched.

As the two men's wives screamed and begged for help, one bystander did call police.

Of the 50 persons who merely looked on, an unidentified detective commented: "That's about par for the course."

The victims were Michael Massa, 30, and his wife, Ann, 27, and Edward Costa, 38, and his wife, Margaret, 30, all of Brooklyn.

Police gave this account:

Today is the Massas' 11th wedding anniversary. They had a late dinner with their friends and the foursome was strolling on Broadway between 51st and 52d Streets, headed for a nightclub, when two men made obscene remarks to the women, but were ignored.

Then the pair put their hands on the women. Mr. Costa and Mr. Massa knocked the men down. The Negroes fled to a lunchroom on Broadway near 52d Street.

The couples then headed down Broadway.

In the lunchroom, a witness told police, the Negroes turned to patrons, whom they apparently knew, and said: "Come on. Let's get those guys. They roughed us up."

At 49th Street, eight men jumped Mr. Costa and Mr. Massa, throwing them to the sidewalk and kicking them about the body and face.

One of the attackers turned to the crowd and said: "Don't anybody interfere. We got a knife."

By the time police came, the attackers had fled.

"We yelled for help but nobody helped," one of the women said.

The Costas and Mr. Massa were treated at a hospital for face and body cuts. Mr. Costa was detained for X-rays.

Said Mrs. Costa: "It's a disgrace. Not one person lifted a finger to help my husband or Mike * * * nobody cares about each other."

The Youngstown Vindicator: 95 Years Old

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 30, 1964

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include an article concerning the Youngstown Vindicator, my hometown newspaper of Youngstown, Ohio.

During the 95 years that it has been in existence, the Youngstown Vindicator has risen from a weekly to its rightful place among the leading newspapers of the country. It is an independent newspaper, supporting both Democrats and Republicans on a National, State, and local basis.

The Vindicator is remarkable for a number of reasons, but particularly because of the caliber of men who were its early founders. Mr. William F. Maag, Sr., was elected to serve in the Ohio State Legislature, as a Democrat, and John Hessin Clarke, was appointed a member of the U.S. Supreme Court by President Woodrow Wilson.

The feature writers and entire staff of the Youngstown Vindicator is composed of the highest type of men and women, and most all of the outstanding national columnists appear on their editorial pages. It is most capably represented on the national scene by Bascom Timmons and his news staff.

I am proud to bring the Youngstown Vindicator's achievements to the notice of the Members of Congress and to salute this newspaper and its outstanding editor, William F. Maag, Jr., on the very happy occasion of its 95th anniversary of service to the people of the Mahoning Valley and its vast circulation surrounding area of northeastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

The article follows:

[From the Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator, June 25, 1964]

THE VINDICATOR PUBLISHED FIRST EDITION 95 YEARS AGO

Ninety-five years ago today there appeared on Youngstown's streets the first edition of the Vindicator.

The editor and proprietor was J. H. Odell and the stanchly Democratic newspaper was launched in an era when the Republican Party was strongest in the valley.

In his lead editorial, Mr. Odell called for the speedy triumph of "the grand principles of democracy, the sheet-anchor of the country," and rescue of the Government from the grasp of its "imperialistic assassins."

PROMISED FULL COVERAGE

Mr. Odell added that the local news and interests of the country would be carefully summarized, markets reported.

The first issue contained a directory of churches with times of service, societies, attorneys, and physicians. Its four pages note the week's fire losses were $11,650, the German Catholics had bought a lot at Wick and Rayen Avenues for a church and the Mahoning River was high, submerging the lower part of the city. Continued wet weather was causing alarm to the farmers.

Also in the news was the reunion of survivors of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, with Gen. E. B. Tyler elected president. More than $100 was realized at the strawberry festival of St. John's Episcopal Church in Jewell Hall.

BEGINS AS WEEKLY

The newspaper appeared on Friday and was to be published weekly every Friday morning. Advertisers were Theobald & Co., clothing emporium; W. and A. J. Packard, hardware; Diamond Drugstore (Metz and Neal); W. L. and G. McKelvey, groceries, West Side, and T. Confoy's Book and Stationery Store.

After a number of changes in management and a fire July 24, 1887, the Vindicator ceased publication for a time until the late William F. Maag, Sr., publisher of the Rundschau, a German weekly, bought the plant at sheriff's sale. Publication was resumed June 8, 1888.

The Vindicator's volume numbers are based from September 1, 1889, when the newspaper became a daily. It is how in its 75th volume.

The old plant was at Phelps and Commerce Streets, now occupied by the Terminal Building.

Republican newspapers of the era opposed and ridiculed the Vindicator, but it survived and prospered. Later it built what rival newspapers called "its own monument," the former publishing plant at South Phelps and West Boardman Streets, where WFMJ–TV and radio studios now are located. It moved to its present location in July 1937.

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